

**M. Gains**  
Court Milliner.  
12, ROBINSON ROAD,  
KOWLOON.  
Trimmed Spring Hats  
TO BE CLEARED  
All One Price \$5.50  
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE  
WEDNESDAY NEXT 25th

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

**M. Gains**  
COURT MILLINER.  
12, ROBINSON ROAD,  
KOWLOON.  
Trimmed Spring Hats  
TO BE CLEARED  
All One Price \$5.50  
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE  
WEDNESDAY NEXT 25th

No. 14,020.

號八十月三年八零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

日六十月二年申戊

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

## Intimations.

**THORNE'S**  
OLD VAT

\$15  
PER  
CASE



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE  
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1857

**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.  
OPENING CEREMONY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR  
FREDERICK LUGARD has kindly  
convened to OPEN the NEW CLUB  
HOUSE, at NORTH POINT, Shaikwan  
Road, on SATURDAY next, the 21st  
March, 1908, at 3 P.M.  
Members are requested to invite their  
friends.

By Order of the Committee,  
**HEDLEY G. WHITE,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1908.

WANTED.

**FOX TERRIER PUP (dog).**  
Keyholes to 'F. F.'  
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1908.

WANTED.

INTERPRETER, competent to translate  
RUSSIAN into English. Must be ex-  
perienced and good prospects.  
Apply to 'CHINA MAIL' Office.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1908.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HARRY  
HAYES to sign our Firm.  
BAIN & CO.  
Anping, March 7, 1908.

NOTICE.

MR. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day  
authorized to sign the name of our  
Firm.  
H. SKOTT & CO.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1908.

NOTICE.

BY kind permission of Major Evans and  
Officers 13th Rajputs, the band of the  
Regiment will play during Dinner at the  
ORIENTAL HOTEL, 2, Queen's Road  
Central, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.  
C. FRERICHS, Manager.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1908.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from Local Firms  
for SUPPLYING STEELWORK in  
connection with the proposed new building  
of the Hongkong Hotel.  
Apply to PALMER & TURNER.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1908.

NOTICE.

PLEASE take notice that the next  
address of LLOYD'S GREATER  
BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., is 12,  
NASSING ROAD, SHANGHAI.  
SOMERSET PLAYNE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1908.

NOTICE.

I the Undersigned, beg to give Notice  
that I will resign on the 15th March,  
1908, my position as MANAGER and  
SHAREHOLDER of the HANG KEE  
Firm, carrying on business as Coal Mer-  
chants, at No. 31, Gilman Street, as the  
Business of the said Firm will be TRANS-  
FERRED on that day to another Party.  
All affairs pending settlement and all  
debts due by the said HANG KEE Firm  
will be settled before the 15th March, 1908,  
on which date my interests in the HANG  
KEE Firm will cease.  
LI CHUN ON TONG,  
LI WAN SHEUNG.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1908.

**M. C. C. TURKISH CIGARETTES.**

THE BEST on the MARKET.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA AND THE  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
**A. KOTAS & CO.,**  
New Travellers' Hotel.  
Hongkong, January 24, 1908.

**WEST RIVER TRIPS FROM HONGKONG.**

Round Trip 6 Days.  
Comfortable Steamers—Delightful Climate.  
THE most interesting and picturesque  
scenery in South China.  
For further information, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Agents, West River British S.S. Co.,  
Hongkong, October 25, 1907.

## Business Notices.

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FOUNDERS & BOILERMAKERS.

RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, MOTOR BOATS  
HIGH-SPEED AND SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS A SPECIALTY.  
ESTIMATES FOR ALL IRON AND STEEL WORK.  
NEW LAUNCH FOR SALE.  
TELEPHONES: 187 and K. 21. CABLES: SHIPBUILDERS, Hongkong.

**THE SINCERE CO.**

111, CONNAUGHT RD.—215, 217, 219 & 221, DES VŒUX RD., HONGKONG.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

TAILORS, HATTERS & MERCERS.  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Drapery, Silks, Watches, Clocks, Crockery, Ironmongery,  
Grocery, Furniture, Rattan Ware, Tobaccos, Cigars,  
Cigarettes, Sewing Machines.  
Our Prices are marked in plain figures.  
Hongkong, September 28, 1907.

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Telephone 381. P.O. Box 404.

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(R. F. HUME, Representative).

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was Painted with Holzapfel's International Composition.

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United States Navy Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.  
Imperial Russian Navy C. P. R. Co., Ltd.  
Japanese Navy North German Lloyd  
China Nav. Co. Ltd. Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

And quite recently to the yacht SYREY belonging to the  
Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.  
Boottop Composition, Red and Pink, \$50 per case, drums free.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1908.

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THE LEADING BRAND

**G. H. MUNN & CO.**  
REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



**Shewan, Tomes & Co.**

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

**HONG KONG, CANTON  
& MACAO.**

Hongkong, January 27, 1908.

**MEE CHEUNG & CO.,**  
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Hongkong Races are now on Sale. Pictures from every  
L. Conceivable Corner of the Race Course, Splendid Assortment. Complete Set  
in Album, for \$12.00. Also Lantern Slides at 50 Cents each.  
**STUDIO—ICE HOUSE STREET. STORE—BACONSFIELD ARCADE.**  
Hongkong, February 18, 1908.

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IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GIRDERS AND TEES.

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PROVISIONS.**

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ESTIMATES GIVEN

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etc., etc.

Kit Bags. Suit Cases. Travelling Rugs.

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**WILKS & JACK, LD.**

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Steam Dynamo Sets, Kerosine Engines, Electric Light

Supplies, Cables, Wires, Fixtures, Telephones, Bells,

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Mantles, Marine Motors, Bearing Metals.

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ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS AT

KOWLOON.

Hongkong, September 2, 1907.

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A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

Pint Tins 50 Cents. One Gallon Tins \$2.

**Sun Glasses. Sun Glasses.**

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

For the Bath and all Toilet Purposes, Delicately Perfumed,

Half Pint Bottles 60 Cents.

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VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

FOR PERMANENT BOARDERS AND TOURISTS.

FIRST CLASS TABLE TERMS VERY REASONABLE.

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TUNG HING LOONG, 255, Des Vœux Road. YUE HING LOONG, 25, Wing Lok Street.

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Hongkong, March 11, 1908.

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Telephone 844. 7 and 9, Pedder Street

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**AMERICAN SHOES**

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LADIES AND CHILDREN.

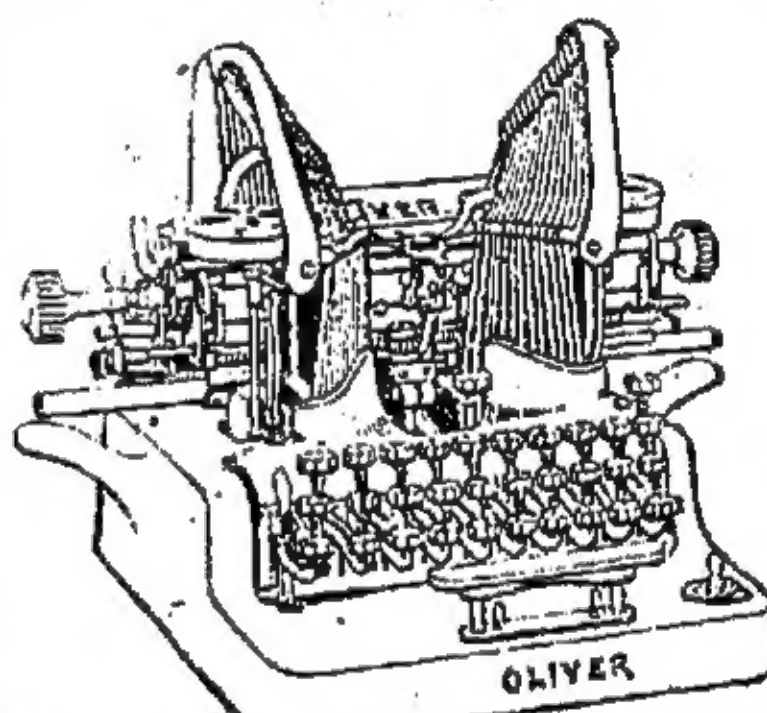
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UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE  
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.  
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

**PEAK HOTEL.**

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in  
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent  
islands for forty miles.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.  
Terms:—From \$5 per day. Max. Telegraphic Add: 'Peaceful.'  
Two Office: 3, DUNDAS STREET.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.



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Hongkong, March 2, 1908.

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Hongkong, March 4, 1908.











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LIMITED.

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BUILDINGS.****Children's  
Outfitting  
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IMPORTANT DISPLAY

**Children's  
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MODELSin  
SILK AND MUSLIN.**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.****Des Vœux Road.****Hotels.****CLARENCE HOUSE.**53, 54 & 55, NORTH BRIDGE ROAD,  
SHANGHAI.**FIRST-CLASS Boarding House.**

Room for one per day, \$5.00.

Room for two per day, \$8.00.

Monthly Rates: Single, \$100 &amp; \$110.

Two in a Room, \$60 extra.

Hongkong, November 2, 1907. 1754

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SHAUKWAN ROAD.

**A Pleasant Drive along the Sea Front,**

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**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION**

AT MODERATE RATES.

**Under European Management.****MASTROD'S FAMOUS STRING BAND**

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**EVERY SUNDAY EVENING,**

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Dancing will be held every **SATUR-****DAY EVENING** from 7.30 p.m. to

11.30 p.m.

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Codes Used: Scott's 10th Edition;

A.B.O. 4th and 4th Editions;

Liebert's Standard; Watkins; and A.I.

TELEPHONE No. 232.

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BEING a letter addressed to Hon-

orable Admiral Lord CHARLES BENZONI.

O.E. M.P. And an article in reply to

CHINA: 'THE SLEEP AND

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**Tuning and Regular  
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Hongkong, April 18, 1907.

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**BULL DOG  
BRAND****Guinness'****Stout . . .****ROBERT PORTER & CO'S****BULL DOG****BRAND****LIGHT ALE****Rainier Beer****LIGHT, wholesome, and**

invigorating

Undoubtedly the best Beer

brewed in America.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, November 30, 1907.

**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.****Amusements.**

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

**General Memoranda.**FRIDAY, March 20.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Fairview, No. 1, Robinson Road. Goods per *Forwards* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, March 21.—Noon—Meeting of The China &amp; Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office.

MONDAY, March 23.—Goods per *Touraine* undelivered after this date at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.TUESDAY, March 24.—9 p.m.—Auction of Household Property at Mr Geo. P. Lamont's Sales Rooms. Goods per *Peris* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 26.—Noon—Meeting of The (China-Borneo) Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office. Noon—Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Messrs Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.'s Office. 12.30 p.m.—Meeting of Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Messrs Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.'s Office.

**NOTICE.**

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day after publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be sent to our Office at 5 Wyndham Street not later than 11 a.m. New Advertisements should be sent to our Office at 8, Queen's Road Central before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Mail, Hongkong Telephone No. 22.

**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

**DIVIDE ET IMPERA.**

The wise Roman knew well the strength of the virtue that lies in union of forces, and the advantage to be gained in any contest with a foe disunited or divided against itself. All the powers that make for federation should be combined in a nation that is to stand and to withstand, maintaining its own in the struggle for existence and showing itself the fittest to survive. Whether or not China is consciously applying the lessons of universal history or the truths and principles evolved from her own experience as a nation it is certain that the path trodden by advanced Western nations in their struggles for freedom is the same path along which this great nation of the Far East is marching to its destiny of enfranchisement and of progress. Chinese have realized that the hope of securing the blessings of liberty must be grounded in a united purpose, and that divided counsels must needs prove fatal to the realization of the hope. From many quarters the Canton officials and gentry have received messages of cheer and counsel to resist what was deemed the unreasonable demand of Japan for the release of the vessel seized by the Kwangtung authorities under circumstances now well-known throughout the civilized world. Shing-lai Chinese, probably moved by the Canton merchants resident at the central part, were among the latest to cable sympathy, and to bid their countrymen at the Southern provincial capital stand fast in the determination they have hitherto evinced. Probably the indirect issues of this and similar situations in the provinces will have an all-important bearing on the future of China. Telegrams put the Chinese in touch with each other throughout the empire. The bond of the cable is at once a sign and a cause of federation in thought and purpose. Objects and aims that were not within the sphere of practical politics in the old days are brought within that sphere by wire. The telegraphic has become the potent expression of the voice of the

people. Deep calls into deep, heart speaks to heart, and hand joins with hand through the invisible messages that fly to and fro in all quarters of the land. Providence that watches over nations, guiding their destinies to a final goal in the progress of the race, is working in these events which for the present seem but to impede and to harass. The question of diplomacy in Canton is training the populace of the Southern province in political independence. It is among the forces shaping the thought and purpose of a province toward the kind of autonomy in government enjoyed by separate states in America. Possibilities in the way of such autonomy are forcefully suggested, and possibilities of union also—provinces managing their own internal affairs, whilst united for the nation as a whole. It is significant that the Niceroy of Canton has cast in his lot with the agitators, supporting and being supported in the attitude that was general of determination to risk everything rather than yield to the Japanese demand. Nothing can indicate more clearly the change that has come over China in a comparatively short time than the trend of opinion on the matter of the detained ship. A tribunal properly constituted and appointed, an enquiry into the whole proceedings from first to last, and a course of action determined by the results of such an enquiry were what the province sought and what Peking denied. "Most of sterling worth is that our own experience teaches," and the experience Canton gained is not unlikely to stand her in good stead. Larger assertions of wider liberty will not long be delayed, and they cannot well be denied. Each step in the progress of the nations and the races has meant conflict of the sort that the Chinese people have to wage against the long-standing despots of the past ages. The end is, however, assured, and the beneficent outcome of every endeavour to attain it is that in the end there is attainment—for truth, liberty, and right cannot fail of recognition when in the order of things their time has come.

There has been so much chopping and changing on the part of the Peking Government over the Tatsu Maru II incident that the newspaper is in the position of that gentleman immortalised by Chevalier—E dunno where care. China appears to have consented, like the coy damsel, though she swore she would never consent to climb down over the seizure. We have our own opinion in regard to the justice of Japan's demands, but nonetheless we think China is well-advised to avoid being forced into a war which, if there were no intervention, could only result in loss of territory to say nothing of face. China had better, for the present, just enter up in her ledger the little accounts which call for settlement later on. When she has an up-to-date navy and an efficient army behind her she may turn back the pages to see to whom accounts are owing. It is interesting, by the way, to contrast the attitude of each of the allies, Great Britain and Japan, in regard to seizing. Russia cheerfully collared a number of our vessels during the late war, sank a few of them on suspicion of because the Russian skipper had been looking on the rocks when it was billions looking or some other equally justifiable reason. Great Britain has sat quiet contenting herself with sending a note to Russia every now and then saying "really don't you think it would be the square thing to pay up a little on account for the damage you did?" These methods don't appeal to Russia, who treats the notes with contempt. However, when Japan's a steamer seized, apparently with some justification, she swings a club over China's head and intimates that unless that steamer is handed back in quick order China is likely to suffer from head-ache for some time to come. This method is evidently effective. What we are inclined to protest against is the habit of the Continental press of depicting John Bull as disregarding all civilities and being in short a blustering bully. Compare John with his ally.

The unopposed election of Mr Murray Stewart yesterday afternoon by the Chamber of Commerce demonstrates the confidence the members of the

Chamber have in him. Mr Stewart propounded his policy fairly and squarely, and though some in the Colony will think differently from him yet they cannot deny him the credit due the man with the courage of his convictions. In our editorial of March 10 we urged that the Chamber should appoint a man "who will be constantly jealous of citizen rights, who will be apprehensive of trespass upon the privileges of free-born Britons, and who will be loyally vigilant in the advancement of public desires." Though Mr Stewart indicated that he was not at one with those who, like Mr Hewitt, advocate greater public interest in the Colony's affairs, and though he distinctly foreshadowed a departure from the policy of the Chamber of Commerce as espoused by Mr Hewitt, the Chamber elected him, and he is, as a man, entitled to follow out his convictions to the end, conflict as they might with the previous policy of the Chamber. Mr Stewart suggested in effect that he would hold the scales fairly, and whilst he is more in the position of an advocate than a judge, we trust he will fulfil the task that is laid on him with credit to himself and the Colony. The discussion likely to ensue on the Amending Bill will give Mr Stewart an early opportunity to display his breadth of view and the grasp he might have of the Sanitary requirements of the Colony. A certain duty is expected of him and we trust he will be able to demonstrate that duty. It is to assist in getting the best possible legislation for the Colony.

Improvements in telegraphy mean that news can now be sent from the uttermost parts of the earth with a rapidity that would have astounded our grandfathers. Now that wireless telegraphy has been harnessed for commercial use it will soon be possible to obtain news from explorers who are endeavouring to track the North or the South Pole to its fair, or to fetch their secrets from the few parts of the world which still remain unknown. But with the improvement of mechanical appliances which might be called mental accuracy has not kept pace. A Honolulu paper just to hand has a telegram from "Hongkong, China," which states that a Japanese steamer was seized by the Chinese Government while unloading arms near Macao. These arms, the wire added, were to be used in an insurrection against the Portuguese Government. This is misleading enough but a Rangoon exchange still more excites our disapproval. This reckless sheet on Feb. 25 said "no information is obtainable of the death of Sir C. P. Chater at Hongkong, which we stated in yesterday's issue was reported." Here we are moved to protest. External journals may place Hongkong in China if they desire, and may create imaginary insurrections against the Government of Macao without causing us any disquietude. But when it comes to killing off one of our most valuable citizens, who can certainly not be spared, we feel impelled to voice a loud and long protest. We have not so many public-spirited men here that we can afford to have any of them slain even by telegraph without emphatic objection.

The Prime Minister of Australia has the courage of his convictions. There is, as we have remarked previously, a small but noisy party in the Commonwealth that is constantly urging that Australia should undertake its own defence, make the old country. Mr Alfred Deakin put the matter in a nutshell when he declared that but for the supremacy of the British Navy Australia would lie open to the first comer. This truth is so self-evident that it seems almost singular that there should be any necessity to give it expression. But it has to be remembered that young states are always apt to be haughty and Australia is not yet out of the hobble-dohy stage. As long as men of the political discernment and courage of Mr Alfred Deakin remain at the head of affairs there is little danger of the Commonwealth giving ear to false teaching. But it has to be remembered, also, that there is every day a danger that the minority which yells "Australia for the Australians" on every possible occasion may suddenly find its numbers enormously increased. The Colonial Office has

shown by its treatment of Natal that it is entirely out of sympathy with the aspirations of the self-governing Colonies. If the Colonial Office were to perpetrate another of its blunders and the pride of Australia were touched an immense amount of damage would be done. Thus it is extremely gratifying to find the gentleman who holds the position of Prime Minister of the Commonwealth laying the bare, irrefutable truth before the Australian people. It is a kind of insurance against a protest caused by any stupid action by the Colonial Office going beyond due bounds.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The Band of the 13th Rajputa will play during dinner at the Oriental Hotel to-morrow evening, as advertised in our columns.

It is reported from Akita that a Japanese named Watanabe, Unkichi, has picked up a box on the beach containing ¥88,260 in Russian paper money.

The letter which is despatched every night from the House of Commons to the King, giving a summary of the proceedings during the sitting, is now written, "Truth" states, by Mr Herbert Gladstone.

The newly drilled army from the various outposts surrounding Canton have received orders to proceed to Canton and they have arrived simultaneously. One thousand two hundred arrived yesterday.

Mr W. T. Stead is the latest convert to the two-power standard for the Navy. Now we hear he is going to shave his beard off to represent Cromwell in the London pageant. Surely something must be happening to W. T.

A correspondent writing from England reminds us that recruiting for the new Territorial Army is to commence on April 1. "Whether," he adds, "this is irony or a mere co-incidence, on the part of those who have so arranged it, remains to be seen."

A London cable of March 2 to the "Nichi Nichi" states that the Asiatic Exclusion League repudiated the anti-Japanese demonstration at Vancouver proposed for the 1st inst., and the meeting closed with a free fight, the lights being extinguished. The disruption of the Vancouver League is probable.

In the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on March 5, judgment was given in the action brought by Mr. J. M. Muir against Mr. J. Clifford-Wilkinson, claiming payment on a promissory note for ¥35,291 which was drawn on December 31, 1904, with interest from April last to the end of last year, the total sum claimed being ¥37,144.63. The judgment was in favour of plaintiff.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alico Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
Leigh & Orange ..... \$25  
S. Moutrie & Co. .... 10  
W. J. Tetcher ..... 10  
J. Walker ..... 1  
Weismann Ltd. .... 10  
P. N. H. Jones ..... 10

The "Korea Daily News" of the 28th ultimo records that a pathetic little event took place at the Imperial Palace on the 28th ultimo, when a number of the old servants were discharged by order of the authorities. Tears and sobs were prevalent everywhere, both from those who were leaving and those who stayed. An outsider wonders, adds our Seoul contemporary, if these innovations are really necessary.

By kind permission of Major Evans and Officers, 13th Rajputa Regiment, the band of the regiment will play the following selections of music at the Oriental Hotel, 2, Queen's Road Central, on Thursday, the 19th inst., during dinner:—  
Waltz.....Lorenzo Denisiaux 'La Cig Selection.....Mikado.....Sullivan  
Waltz.....Weiss, Webb, Go.....Strauss  
Pavane.....Gauts de la.....Blunk  
Takes Waltz.....Mushkin Moss.....Thun  
Waltz.....Der Kus.....Strauss  
Selection.....Veronique.....Messager  
Old Dance.....La Cinqtaine.....Mario  
Song.....Sing me to Sleep.....Greeno  
Character.....The Whistlers and Their Dogs.....  
GOD SAVE THE KING.

The construction of the new defence breakwater at Portsmouth has been commenced. This unique undertaking has been decided upon in order to prevent hostile vessels rushing the naval harbour under cover of darkness. A row of huge concrete blocks are to be dropped across the shallow sand-banks. These blocks weigh thirty-four tons each, and placed end to end, will make a formidable wall, which no destroyer can jump. There is a fort at either end, one on shore and one in the sea, and the only way of getting through the breakwater will be through a gap that can be quickly closed.

**SUDDEN ATTACK OF DYSENTERY CURED.**  
A PROMINENT lady of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., writes to inquire where she can obtain Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. She says: "While stopping at a ranch in South Dakota I was laid up with what seemed to be cholera. They gave me some of this medicine and it cured me. I brought a bottle home and have just used the last of it to-day. For sale by all chemists and druggists."

**THE AMENDING BILL.****The Chinese Commercial Union's Meeting.**

A meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union was held yesterday at the premises of the Union, Des Vœux Road, at which some thirty members were present representing the commercial community and property owners. (A summary of the proceedings appeared in last night's issue). Among those present were Chan Kung Yui, Chairman (Compendore Douglas S.S. Co.), Ho Fook, Ho Kum Tong, Li Po Kai, Chang Sum Wu, Yu Yuk Chi and others.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting and asked for an expression of opinion with regard to the Bill which had been introduced to amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance.

Pun Yun Chun said that the regulations, as set out in the Amending Bill, were worse than the present ordinance. According to architectural opinion, of the 74 clauses only two were workable or understandable. The rest were not understood. When it became law it would be simply increasing trouble. It was highly essential that the general public should see what could be done.

Chang Sum Wu asked that the Bill be translated for the information of the Chinese.

The Chairman dwelt on the financial standing of the Union. He stated that the original object of the establishment of the Union was to assist the Government by translating all Bills before they became law. To do this would entail enormous sums of money. At present they had the building, which was purchased with public money, but funds for the maintenance of the Union were short. It had been proposed to raise an annual subscription from the various business firms of from 50 cents to \$2 a year. There were 7,000 business firms in Hongkong, large and small, and an annual income of \$10,000 might be obtained for the upkeep and maintenance of the Union to do the work for which it was originally intended. He dwelt at some length with regard to the lack of persons willing to take part in public affairs.

Ho Fook stated that to translate the bill would entail fresh subscriptions. As an alternative measure, it would be advisable to approach the Government and ask that the Bill be translated by the Government.

Chan Siu Po supported the proposal. He remarked, however, that the Government might refuse, as the Bill was only in discussion and had not become law.

Ho Fook: We can find out in three or four days whether the Government will do it or not.

Chan Siu Po stated that it was but right that the Government should need the request considering that 80 per cent of the Colony's revenue was derived from the Chinese community.

The following resolution was proposed by Ho Fook and seconded by Chang Sum Wu and unanimously carried: "That the Union write to the Hon. Mr. Kai M.L.C. and the Hon. Mr. Wai Yuk, M.L.C., to request the Government to translate the Bill to Amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance, and all other Bills which may hereafter be introduced affecting Chinese, for the information of the Chinese public."

Ho Kum Tong moved, and Pun Yun Chun seconded, that "in the event of the Government refusing this request, the Union employ Pang Sau Chun to translate the Bill, the cost of translation to be defrayed by public subscription." Unanimously carried.

The Chairman said he had pleasure to subscribe \$100 in advance. The meeting terminated at 4 p.m.

**Discussion at Sanitary Board Postponed.**

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday the draft bill amending the Public Health and Building Ordinance was laid on the table.

Mr Shelton Hooper asked, in view of the importance of the measure, if it affected not only sanitary matters but when into the very constitution of the board, that its consideration should be postponed for a time. Speaking for himself, and for others in the Colony who were interested in the question, he could say that they were having the bill considered by experts. He thought the information that would be available to members, as the result of the criticism, would simplify very much consideration of the technical sections of the bill. He moved that the matter should stand over till next meeting.

Mr Humphreys: I have very much pleasure in seconding that.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson said that as the bill had only been in members' hands for four days it was only reasonable that consideration should be postponed. He thought it would be preferable to give a whole afternoon to the bill.

Mr Hooper: Quite so, I would suggest that at next meeting.

The motion was carried.

**DO NOT CROWD THE SEASON.**

THE first warm days of spring bring with them a desire to get out and enjoy the exhilarating air and sunshine. Children that have been housed up all winter are brought out and you wonder where they all came from. The heavy winter clothing is thrown aside, a cold wave and influenza is prevalent. Colds at this season are even more dangerous than in mid-winter, as there is much more danger of pneumonia. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, however, and you will have nothing to fear. It always cures, and prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all chemists and druggists.



## HOMEWARD BOUND.

## CRICKETERS LEAVING AUSTRALIA.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, March 17.  
The match between West Australia and England has been drawn. The tour has now been concluded, and the English team leaves Australia shortly.

## FIGHTING THE MOORS.

## STUBBORN ENGAGEMENT.

## Moors Routed With Heavy Loss.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuters, via Bombay.)

London, March 17.  
On the 15th instant a French force operating in Morocco encountered a large gathering of Moors, and a fierce fight ensued.

The engagement lasted for hours, and culminated in a hand to hand conflict, the French using their bayonets with great effect. The Moors fought obstinately, and lost heavily, especially as a result of the bayonet charge.

Tents and herds were captured by the French who returned to their camp after a march of 38 miles, displaying wonderful endurance.

## PROPOSED TAX AT CHILIH.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

Peking, March 17.  
A stamp revenue regulation is to be put into force on the 1st of the 4th moon in Chihli Province.

## PRINCE KUMI IN MADRID.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
Prince Kumi has handed the Queen of Spain the order of the Crown, on behalf of the Empress of Japan.

## ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
The Emperor of Austria is ill with a bad cold, and all audiences have been cancelled.

## LOSS OF A CAPE LINER.

## The Newark Castle Wrecked.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
The liner Newark Castle has been totally wrecked off Zululand. The wife of Major Boys and two of the crew were drowned, the rest, including Major General Dalton, and a detachment of troops for Mauritius, were saved.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN HAYTI.

## Summary Executions.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
A reign of terror exists in Port-au-Prince. Twelve of the leading citizens, who are alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy, were dragged from their beds and summarily executed.

## Ultimatum by Powers.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
An ultimatum has been sent by the French and German Ministers demanding the surrender of refugees.

## Despatch of Warships.

(Reuters's Service.)

London, March 16.  
Mr. Asquith has announced that the Cressy and the Indefatigable have been despatched to the Island, and French and German warships are also proceeding.

It is announced in Berlin that the French and Germans are acting together.

## CHINA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 17.  
The re-organisation of China's Army has incurred the payment by Canton of \$1,200,000 a year. This year's payment has been in arrears and Peking has wired for immediate remittance. The authorities were very reluctant. Previously, Viceroy Chang recommended for a reduction, stating that it was unfair that Kwangtung had to pay this amount while other provinces with a larger revenue paid a smaller sum. An appeal was made, but did not listen to such an appeal.

## CHINA'S TELEGRAPHS.

## ADMINISTRATORS RESIGN.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

Shanghai, March 17.

The administrators of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs, Shanghai, have sent in their joint resignation owing to the enforcement of new regulations by the Board of Posts and Communications. Peking has wired requesting them to remain in their posts.

## STRIKE IN CHIKIANG.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

Peking, March 17.

Business has been suspended in Kun District, near Ningpo, Chikiang Province, to oppose an increased taxation.

## CHANG CHIH TUNG.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

Peking, March 17.

An edict is expected shortly appointing Chang Chih Tung to a post outside the Capital.

## BANDIT ACTIVITY.

## IMPERIAL TROOPS ATTACKED.

(Chinese Mail's Service.)

Peking, March 17.

One hundred mounted bandits have entered Li Kwan, Ti Ping (near Shan-hai-wei) and attacked the Imperial soldiers.

During the engagement ten soldiers of the Imperial force were killed. A reinforcement helped to drive the bandits away.

## THE SEIZED STEAMER.

## A BOYCOTT AGAINST JAPAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 17.

The Canton public, which was held in suspense owing to the non-arrival of an official announcement regarding the Tatsu Maru II, is indignant, but general dissatisfaction prevails throughout the city at the telegram from Tokyo which appeared in the local press. A private meeting was held in which no public demonstration was made but according to information from various sources, a boycott against all anything Japanese has been declared. Telegrams from Chinese in the Philippine Islands, Shanghai, Bangkok, and Swatow support the boycott. But it has been agreed that no public meeting will be convened.

## SPORTING.

## The V.R.C. Athletic Sports.

The annual athletic sports promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club are to be held during next month, probably about the 25th, but an announcement as to date and venue will be made later. Intending competitors have plenty of time for training and good racing will probably be witnessed. No open race was held at the Royal Garrison Artillery Sports owing to the ruling of the A. A. A. that soldiers could not compete as amateurs, so that it is there will probably be no event at the coming sports in which soldiers will meet civilians. The programme has not yet been arranged and in this connection it is worth pointing out—if a team race be held—that great success attended the R. G. A. team races which were run round the circular track. The leading team could be picked out at any time.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 18th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Central Japan and the Bonins; and risen elsewhere, particularly over N. China.

The depression is moving Eastwards over the Pacific to the E. of Japan, and an anticyclonic area of considerable intensity now lies over N. China.

Gradients are rather steep, and strong monsoon may be expected in the Pacific Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

## ARMS SMUGGLING.

## MORE ARMS SEIZED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 17.

Information has reached here that fifty rifles and three thousand rounds of ammunition have been seized by the customs at Mui Fa village, at Chanshan, Chinese Territory, a little distance from Macao. The arms and ammunition were packed in boxes, and some seventeen persons were engaged. The men escaped.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

Sir—Adverting to the leader in your issue of a few days ago regarding the scope of the proposed University, it may be premature but not inappropriate to make a few remarks on the subject for the furtherance of such a laudable scheme. In the first place the members of the foreign community would naturally like their sons to graduate in their respective countries, and be educated in their own Alma Mater, so that such an institution as the proposed University would be taken advantage of only by the few whose means and circumstances would not allow them to be sent across the seas. It would, therefore, be mainly by Chinese that the University would be availed of, and it belongs to the Government in arranging the curriculum to avoid falling into the same pit as the Universities of India. We have the evidence of reliable authorities to guide us in this matter: When the idea of a University in Calcutta was conceived by Warren Hastings the object was to further the study of the Oriental classics and to awaken the dormant energies of the natives and stimulate them to develop their own magnificent literature and materialise their highest ideals for their welfare and happiness. Many decades afterwards the Government introduced the system of competitive examinations and degraded before the eyes of the half-awakened native graduate the gorgeous prize of a substantial post in the service of the Sikar. The result was that the natives rushed to burn themselves in the terrible cauldron of "exam" in order to obtain the positions offered. Still more unfortunate it was when the Government made it more or less a *sine qua non* for the candidate for a Government subordinate post to be at least a graduate. The examinations became stiffer and the mental strain more strenuous. What was the outcome of such a system? India became flooded by a plethora of B.A.'s and M.A.'s, all pursuing the same Will o' the Wisp. The supply exceeded the demand, and in consequence, an overwhelming majority were left in the cold, utterly unable to find a position to keep them from starvation. Their education was such that they had primed themselves simply with a view to delivering their acquired store of knowledge on a given day. Their failures were mostly attributed to questions placed before them in some other form, which found them unprepared.

India is now undergoing the trial of being pestered by agitators created principally by the untidy graduates whose education, through cramming, rendered them totally unfit to pursue any profession, save that of a mere copyist, whose remuneration was so small that even the native could barely make both ends meet. What is more important, is that several well-to-do natives have paid heavily for such a luxury as the attainment of a University degree by their sons, at the cost of neglecting to attend to the development of their own resources—the soil.

It is true that the State benefits by the fertile brain of its subject, but none the less the State is also terribly burdened by the weight of the failures. And such failures will always be found reeling off by yards except from the Latin, Greek, and even Oriental classics, and referring to the higher mathematics such as the differential and integral calculus without understanding in the least its use and its application in order to obtain a better result of their workings.

Would the generous donor and the promoter not like to see the magnificent donation put to a better use and their scheme adapted to meet the exigencies and necessities of the present time? The proposed University is essentially for Chinese and more particularly for our great neighboring country, and it is imperative that the Government should see that the scope of the University would meet the requirements for the development of the natural resources of China. And it will also redound to the credit of the Colony and to the generous donor. The chairs to be created should be chiefly for the applied sciences and speculative sciences. A chair of Commercial lectures, in order to make known the relative values of commodities, and, chief of all, a chair of Moral Science, are urgently required. This in itself would save the millions of the youths of China. The doctrines of the different religions may accomplish this, but such doctrines have never yet given the way and the wherefore of their commandments it is obvious that a thorough understanding of Moral Science will enable anybody to understand the force of the precepts of the various religions. Such I presume would be highly approved of by the donor.

Yours, etc., D. S. G.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## Trouble With The Engineer.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 17.

There appears to be some trouble between Mr. Kong, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Company.

Kong has been accused of starting a timber firm, in conjunction with the Company's ex-Vice-President Wong, for the purpose of making money out of the Company. The case is now under investigation.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM LATEST FILES.)

A sculling race has been rowed at Wangman, N. Z. between William Webb, a New Zealander and Richard Trebilcock, of N. S. W. Webb won after a hard race.

A cyclone, which swept over Kalgoolie, West Australia, levelled several houses with the ground and, according to a telegram in the "Sydney Morning Herald" the rain washed some of the Government Hospital patients out of bed.

Great floods have occurred in the Hunter district of N.S.W., provisions having to be conveyed to isolated houses by boat.

The Imperial Government has acceded to the request of the Commonwealth Government to be permitted to undertake its own silver coinage.

It has been decided by the Commonwealth Government to establish a small arms factory at Lithgow N.S.W.

The Philip Government, which was defeated at the recent elections in Queensland, has resigned and Mr. Kidston has formed a Ministry.

A great strike in which 3,000 men were involved occurred in the timber trade in Sydney, N. S. W. in February. The local newspapers state that there is great and general industrial unrest in the State.

While the New South Wales Government is obtaining money at 3½ per cent. at par, the Cape Government is offering 93½ for £1,020,700 of 3½ per cents. in London.

The Commonwealth last year imported engines and machinery, including agricultural, to the value of £1,248,835 from Great Britain, against £534,390 worth in 1906, and £284,681 worth in 1905. These figures are significant.

## THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

Last night the "Merry Widow" scored another success at the Theatre Royal. The music was splendidly rendered, and was captivating to a degree. Those who have not seen the piece should attend this evening.

## The Three Kisses.

It speaks volumes for Mr. Bandmann's enterprise that playgoers in the East should have the opportunity afforded them to witness the performance of the very latest musical plays that have delighted vast audiences throughout England, America, and Australia. In the "Merry Widow" and the "Three Kisses" one is pleased to notice a distinctly higher grade of music obtained in the so-called "musical comedies" than have been so prevalent of late years.

The "Three Kisses" was played at the Apollo Theatre, London, last year, and received the highest encomiums from the London press for its charming music and refined comedy. The scene is laid in Italy and the plot deals with an Italian suitor and a betrothed girl whose fiancé three times before they are wedded, tries to seduce her. How the circus is finally averted and the happy couple are united is told in an entertaining and brilliant dialogue.

## H. PRICE AND COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company was held this afternoon at the office in Queen's Road. Mr. G. C. Moron presided, and there were present Messrs J. Scott Hamilton, A. Rumball (directors), A. E. Robinson (manager), G. T. Lloyd, E. Williams, representing A. R. Lowe, and Ellis Kadroff.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: "Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some days past I propose to follow the usual custom to take them up as read. As you are aware the Company commenced business on the 1st April last year, but was not incorporated until the 28th June. The Profit made during that interval was \$4,657.47, as shown in the Profit and Loss Account. A question has arisen as to the legality of utilising this sum for dividend purposes. To meet this doubt it is proposed to set aside the sum of \$5,000 as a Special Reserve. After writing off all apparent losses, your directors have considered it advisable to make a further provision of \$2,000 as a Reserve for bad and doubtful debts and to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Stock has been taken and valued by Messrs. Lewis and Duggan, with the assistance of one staff. The Company has been doing an increased business since its formation, and the prospects are encouraging. We represent a great number of the largest Distilling, Brewing and Wine Growing Companies in England and the Continent, and having a big turnover are enabled to sell at prices that induce the support of the public. We have entered into special arrangements with the Philippine Company to handle their well-known 'Commercial' Cigars and shall be in a position to quote exceptionally low prices. As it is absolutely necessary that cigars should be presented to the public in the very best of condition, we are installing here a drying room specially constructed for the storage of cigars."

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1907, I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be put to me to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the report was adopted and the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Lloyd.

The Chairman: Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application. Thank you for your attendance.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

THIS remedy has been in use for over thirty years and has proved itself to be the most successful remedy yet discovered for colic complaints. It never fails. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

## REVIEWS.

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D. By his wife, Robert Galloway, 2 Castle Street, London, 3/6.

This life of Dr. Macdonald is a loving tribute. The brief preface tells us "no claim whatever is made to literary merit."

The author's purpose is that "fresh interest and sympathy may be awakened in the Cause for which he (the Doctor), lived and died." Viewed from this point of view the biography is well executed. It seems but yesterday that the news of the piracy of the Sannau was flashed across the wires to all parts of the world, and at the same time the murder of the one man conspicuous amongst many others for his devotion to the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of the Chinese people. This biography sketches for the reader a clear outline of persistent and unostentatious work. It did not fall to the lot of Dr. Macdonald to come into personal contact with the world's greatest men; he did not attempt to achieve deeds that might stand conspicuous on the roll of history. On the other hand he cheerfully devoted his life to the chosen task, and relinquished promising openings that he might finish the work which he felt was set him. The path he trod was cheerfully here outlined for us quite clearly, and the reader will pass along it with deep interest until the final and unexpected end is reached.

Although born in England, Roderick Macdonald was a Scotchman by descent, his father being representative of Captain John Johnston of Stapleton, the brother of William, Marquis of Anandale, who led Dumbarton's regiment, now the Royal Scots, in the numerous march home-wards in 1689, and this provoked the Mutiny Act, and the establishment of a standing army. His mother was the daughter of the late Edward William Mackie, J.P., formerly Mayor of Maidenhead. This is the beginning. The end is: "Five days later came the awful telegram." Percy on board the Sannau; Dr. Macdonald shot dead while attending to wounded Captain. Between these poles we read the childhood, education, development, and life's work of a keen mind and a loving heart. The volume contains many extracts from private diaries; some letters to and from personal friends; and much history of mission work permeated by the authors, whose interest in, and knowledge thereof, were excelled by none, and equalled by but few. The book will be read with deep sympathy by all who are interested in mission work, and with interest by all who are watching the trend of affairs in China. This biography reveals from hitherto unknown sources the inner life of one singular for his gentleness and his charity, and every reader will be both the better and the wiser for its perusal.

"THE CLANS, SEPTS, AND PROGENIES OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS." By Frank Adam, W. and A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh and London.

The aim of the author of this work was to present in a condensed form an epitome of information relating to Tartans, Highland Clan matters and Clan Septs. Mr. Adam, who it is to be remarked, dates his preface from Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, is to be warmly congratulated upon the manner in which he has carried out what was evidently a labour of love. He has been fortunate in securing the hearty co-operation of his publishers who have turned the volume out in a singularly attractive form. This volume will not only appeal to those of Scotch descent. Every reader who takes and intelligent interest in the Empire and its constituent parts will find the work an invaluable source of information. To give an idea of the scope of the book it may be mentioned that it refers back to 400 B.C. A full history of the rise of the Highland Clan System is given, the Clans and Clan Septs are separately dealt with, and the origin of Highland surnames is explained. Then the picturesque Highland garb has a long chapter devoted to it and Tartans, Highland music and the Celtic languages in the British Isles are exhaustively and entertainingly written upon. Not the least interesting part of the book is the history of Highland and Lowland Regiments. The book is in brief an epitome of all the information that could be obtained about the Scottish people, and not only bears witness to immense research but to the author's remarkable power of communicating the information he has gathered in a most unobtrusive manner. The coloured plates of tartans and illustrations of Highland garb are remarkably fine, and, special reference should be made to the five maps, one of which shows feudal Scotland. We can, without reservation, commend this book to readers.

"THE LAKE OF THE FIELDS." By Richard Jefferies. Chatto and Windus, London.

In a handsomely bound, well-illustrated and well-printed volume Richard Jefferies' essays on nature are here offered to the reader. Most of the essays have been published in English journals and magazines, notably in "Pall Mall Gazette," "The Manchester Guardian," "The Standard," "The National Review," "The Longman," "The Graphic" and "Longman's Magazine," but they are here presented for the first time, between two covers. Richard Jefferies is a very observant and critical writer, and he treats his subjects in a lucid and interesting manner. The passages of summer could only be written by an adventurist of nature and by one who can drink to the full of the joys which are to be found in the great outdoors and shady woods. He lingers lovingly round the beauties of Devon and Sussex and writes entertainingly of his life in London. The book is well worth perusal by those of a contemplative mind, but more particularly by those of nature who find "books in the sun," "books in the wind," "books in the running brook, the murmuring stones, and good in everything."

## LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, February 10.

I had a chat the other day with Mr. Mandors, who is organising the rubber exhibition to be held in London in September.

There has been a rubber exhibition in Ceylon but this is the first one to be held in London and to embrace all parts of the world. Rubber is to be shown in its crude state from Borneo, Federated Malay States, Brazil, Mexico, Ceylon, Africa, Java and elsewhere, and the trades associated with the rubber industry will be well represented, showing how the product is worked up from the raw material to the finished articles in common use. So well is the movement taking on that though the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society in Vincent Square had been selected for the show it is now likely that more accommodation will be required and the great hall at Olympia may have to be requisitioned instead. Sir Henry Blake, your old Observer who served a term as Governor of Ceylon previous to settling among the pleasant groves of Ireland, has accepted the presidential chair and will probably open the show on September 21. The exhibition will last a week and there is every prospect of its securing a large success. On the Advisory Committee are the leading men concerned with rubber in all the countries of the world, including Mr. J. B. Cuthbert, Director of Agriculture, F.M.S., Dr. Paul Frey, Director of the Bureau of Science, Manila, Dr. Pringle Geertz and A. H. Burkhout of Java, Mr. H. W. Ridley of the Singapore Botanic Gardens, and Mr. H. Kerr Rutherford, the chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association in London.

I have several times told you of the increasing activity of our police in investigating the management of Chinese lodging houses, stores and opium dens in the East End, adjacent to the docks. There was a case in point on Friday. Ng Hong, a Chinaman, of the West India Dock Road, was summoned for allowing overcrowding in his boarding house and for neglecting to have it properly ventilated. When the inspectors went over the place they found it full of Chinese seamen. A room licensed to accommodate four persons, contained three Chinamen in one bed, two in another, two in a third, and one standing up. No window was open and the air was awful. Again the inspectors were on the watch and paid a midnight visit. They were kept waiting for twenty minutes and then admitted to find that some of the beds were empty but warm with the sweat of recent occupiers. They set them thinking and on going on the roof they found a number of Chinese imperfectly dressed shivering in the night air. They had been hustled out of bed by the astute proprietor so as to avoid the visitors. The solicitor for Ng Hong said his client spoke very little English. "Really?" said the unsympathetic magistrate, Mr. Dickinson. "Yes I remember him coming here on many occasions as an interpreter. He will be fined £11 and £3-9 costs."

Monsieur Grandin, a Frenchman, is planning a third walking trip round the world. "I have already walked about 33,000 miles, he said to an interviewer, and this trip is to be purely a pleasure affair. I leave London shortly, by way of Dover and Calais, for the Continent, and will shape my course through Paris, Metz, Strasbourg, Munich, Buda Pest, Bucharest, Solatopol, Odessa, Batoum, Mount Caucasus and Tcheran. Thence I go to India, China and Japan, and it is my intention to return by the Trans-Siberian Railway from Vladivostok, and thence to Moscow where I was well received in 1892 when I first began these tours. This is no freak tour and I do not want charity or hospitality to help me on my way." From which it would appear that M. Grandin has more energy than most of us, and even in these days of the motor bus he can think of the delights of Shanks's pony as a mode of travel.

In Parliament we are having a queer time, for the three heads—Sir Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain—are all "off colour," while scores of smaller legislative people are off their feed, through an epidemic of influenza, that appears to be at its worst in Germany and Scotland, but is claiming victims in London also. There were nearly a hundred deaths from it in London last week.

Lord Curzon has made an impressive appearance in the Lords in an attack on the Anglo-Russian agreement, and Lord Cromer also has figured in the debate on Foreign Affairs as they affect Egypt and Persia. The Liberals think that the political atmosphere is bad as well as for after Mid-Deven, Ross, and Worcester have gone strongly for Tariff Reform, and now the death of the "Tribune" has come to prove that the Liberal cannot support a penny morning paper. It is a pity that the paper has gone under, and that of all shades of opinion are to-day placing wreaths of complimentary words on its bier. It was a clean paper, at any rate, with a certain impartiality which pleased the cultured even if for the last few months it did grow dull in its news columns. I believe Mr. Franklyn Thompson, M.P., has sunk some £200,000 in it, but as that amount was left to him for this purpose his own private fortune has not suffered such a shock as people might suppose. There were errors in management and judgment and doubtless there was much waste of money in the start but still the paper was of such a sort as to command respect and there were many subscribers to it who did not accept the political views it advocated, for they were not offended by roaring rages on anything under the sun. It was calm and judicial, and the Liberals should have managed to keep it going instead of letting the other side place them in a hopeless position of inferiority in journalistic support.

There are certain difficulties in dealing with the transfer of the "Times" but they will not be fatal to the proposal and before long I expect to see Mr. Paterson firmly located there with the not too brilliant "Standard" also quartered in the building now solely occupied by the old "Thames."

The time is as a matter of fact, very trying one for the paper, irrespective of politics. The price of paper has risen, there is a prospect of financial stringency as the back wash of the American trouble, and the ownership of papers is changing so much at this stage. People are getting, I feel, more doubtful in their attitude.

## COMMERCIAL.

Coca, which yields the deleterious drug known as cocaine, is largely cultivated in Java. The tree thrives only there and in Peru, but the Java leaf, from some unknown cause, produces little cocaine, more being obtained from dry leaves than from fresh ones. Owing to the high freight rates and the low average of cocaine in the leaves, it does not pay to ship the latter to Europe. Planters are considering a proposal to extract the cocaine locally by the dry method. The difficulty in the way arises from the process requiring to be in expert hands to prove a success at all.

Cochin-China imports large quantities of teak from Siam, but it is the third quality article. The Colony has no teak forests, and the teaks in Cambodia and French Laos possess little market value. No wonder that people envy the British in their practical monopoly of working the teak forests of Northern Siam. A successful effort was made to get into French hands the Siamese teak forests in Western Laos, along the Mekong valley, but, for years, the concessionaires have done no development work there. It seems that no capitalist came to invest money in the enterprise.

A trade journal in Holland has marshalled figures to show that it will be many years yet before the rubber estates in Java can throw any large output on the market. The Modern Learning and National Prosperity of China. In the Su Po Sia Lecture Hall, Singapore, towards the end of this month.

It is interesting to note that in the Canton press agitation for a boycott against Japanese goods as a retaliatory measure for the Japanese attitude in regard to the seizure of the Tatsu Maru II the word boycott is left out and two dots are placed in its stead. Two Chinese characters are necessary, to convey the meaning of the word boycott.

Dr. J. C. Gibson, of Swatow, Chairman of the Shanghai Centenary Missionary Conference, has consented to give a lecture on "The Modern Learning and National Prosperity of China" in the Su Po Sia Lecture Hall, Singapore, towards the end of this month.

FOR RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS. THE quick relief from pain afforded by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm makes it a favorite with sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, lumbago, and dead seated and muscular pains. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

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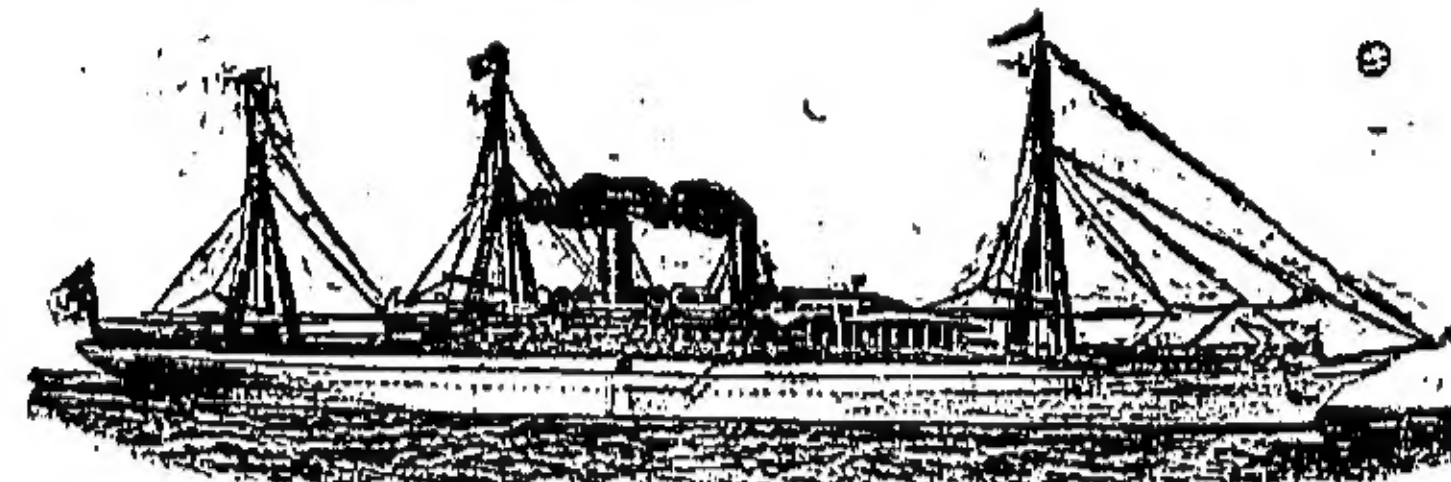
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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

DESTINATIONS	VESSELS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MALTA	MAITLAND	March 20th	Freight and Passengers
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS	MARMORA	March 21st	See Special
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	PERA	March 22nd	Freight only
LONDON & ANTWERP	MANILA	March 25th	Freight and Passengers

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

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11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.  
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS.** (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPERESS OF INDIA	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25	April 23
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	THURSDAY, Mar. 26	April 24
EMPERESS OF CHINA	FRIDAY, Mar. 27	April 25
EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA	SATURDAY, Mar. 28	April 26
EMPERESS OF AFRICA	SUNDAY, Mar. 29	April 27
EMPERESS OF AMERICA	MONDAY, Mar. 30	April 28
EMPERESS OF EUROPE	TUESDAY, Mar. 31	April 29
EMPERESS OF ASIA	WEDNESDAY, Apr. 1	April 30
EMPERESS OF OCEANIA	THURSDAY, Apr. 2	May 1
EMPERESS OF AUSTRALIA	FRIDAY, Apr. 3	May 2
EMPERESS OF AFRICA	SATURDAY, Apr. 4	May 3
EMPERESS OF AMERICA	SUNDAY, Apr. 5	May 4
EMPERESS OF EUROPE	MONDAY, Apr. 6	May 5
EMPERESS OF ASIA	TUESDAY, Apr. 7	May 6
EMPERESS OF OCEANIA	WEDNESDAY, Apr. 8	May 7

THE JAPANESE ROUTE TO CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec, with the Company's new palatial 'EMPERESS' Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through ticket to Liverpool bulw 23 1/2 days from Yokohama, and 29 1/2 days from Hongkong.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Pass, apply to:-

**D. W. CRADDOCK,**  
General Traffic Agent for China, etc.  
CORNER PRINCE STREET and PRINCE, Opposite White Star.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	VESSELS	SAILING DATES, 1903.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	AWA MARU, Tons 6309	WEDNESDAY, 1st April, Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., AND SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	TAMBA MARU, Tons 6134	WEDNESDAY, 15th April, at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3816	FRIDAY, 20th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	YEBOSHI MARU, Tons 4087	SATURDAY, 21st April, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	KAMAKURA MARU, Tons 6126	SATURDAY, 21st April, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	YETOROFU MARU, Tons 4185	MONDAY, 23rd March, p.m.

† Cargo only. ‡ Calling at Yokohama.  
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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'MINNESOTA,' Captain C. F. Atkinson, FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, at Noon, 1903.

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† Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.  
† For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.  
† For full information regarding freight or passage apply to:-

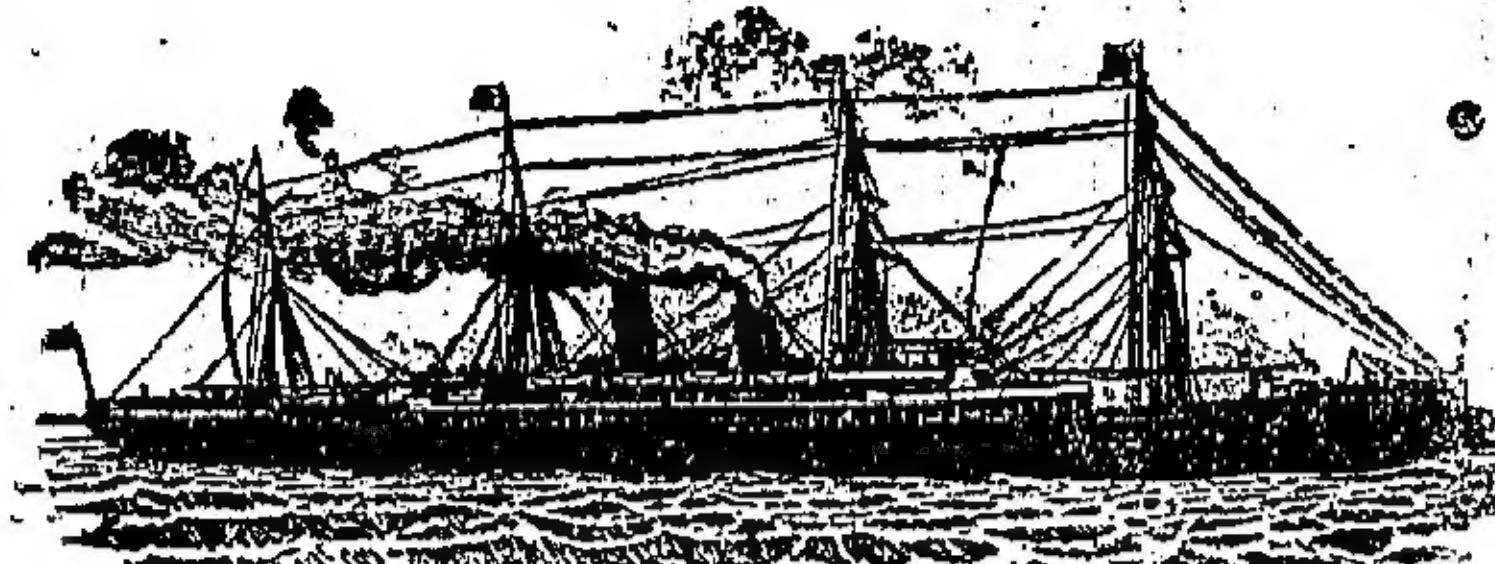
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**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

VESSELS	SAILING DATES, 1903.
HONGKONG MARU, 11,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., at Noon.
KOREA, 18,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 2nd April, at Noon.
AMERICA MARU, 11,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
SIBERIA, 18,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
CHINA, 10,200 Tons	SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
MANCHURIA, 17,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU, 11,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 9th May, at Noon.
ASIA, 9,500 Tons	SATURDAY, 16th May, at Noon.
MONGOLIA, 27,000 Tons	SATURDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.

**RECORD FAST TRIPS.**  
Yokohama to San Francisco, s.s. KOREA, 18,000 tons, September 12-27th 1902; 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.  
San Francisco to Honolulu, s.s. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, August 16th-20th, 1902; 4 days, 19 hours.  
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Yokohama to San Francisco, s.s. SIBERIA, 18,000 tons, Oct. 13th to 23rd, 1902; 10 days, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

THE T.K.K. Steamship HONGKONG MARU will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1903, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.  
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VESSELS	Tons	Captain	To SAIL ON
NICOMEDIA	4372	P. WAGEMAN	25th March, at Noon.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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VESSELS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, 19th March, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	FRIDAY, 20th March, at 10 a.m.
ORBU & HOLO	FRIDAY, 20th March, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, 21st March, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	FRIDAY, 21st March, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	FRIDAY, 21st March, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN	FRIDAY, 21st March, at 4 p.m.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 21st March, at 4 p.m.

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RUBI	2540	R. W. Atwood	Manila	Mar. 23, at Noon.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

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TO SAIL

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FOR	VESSELS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA	ONSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 20, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA	TUENSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 20, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW, WINGSANG	MONDAY, Mar. 23, at Noon.	
TIENSIN	ORIPSHING	MONDAY, Mar. 23, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 24, at 4 p.m.

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FOR	VESSELS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	PRINZ LUDWIG	FRIDAY, 27th March, at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 25th March.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	MANILA	THURSDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	FRIDAY, 3rd April.
RUDAT AND SANDARAN	BORNEO	FRIDAY, 3rd April.

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Hongkong, September 16, 1907.

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Capt. JOUAN.

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This steamer, twin-screw, 15,000 tons, newly built and has superior accommodation for 1st-class passengers. Only single and double berth-cabins, each fitted with electric fans steam heaters, writing table, wardrobe. Drawing-room, smoking room, hair-dressing room. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China. Reduced rates of freight and passage.

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Hongkong, February 21, 1903.

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The Steamship ALDENHAM, Capt. ST. JOHN GREGG, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

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The Steamer is installed throughout with Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

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Hongkong, March 4, 1903.

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H. MATSUDA, Manager, Yokohama.

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FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at MALABAR COAST.)

The Steamer TUDOR PRINCE, Captain MACDONALD, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 21st April.

For Freight, apply to:-

ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 11, 1903.

## Shipping.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Company's Steamship PERLA.

Captain G. Bormoz, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at Daylight.

This steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

SANDER, WILHELM &amp; Co., Agents.

Princo's Building, Hongkong, March 10, 1903.

389

## FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

The Steamship MARMORA, Captain G. H. C. Watson, will be despatched from this for MALIBELLES and LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and London will be forwarded without transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to:-

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1903.

878

## FOR AMOY, SINGAPORE AND RANGOON.

The Steamship GERMANIA, Captain LORENZEN, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

WING FAT HONG, Agents.

1, BONHAM STREET WEST, Hongkong, March 12, 1903.

464

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Via PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MALABAR COAST.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP: To SAIL, 1903.

WRAY CASTLE, 7th April.

SIXH, 29th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to:-

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

111

## A GENTS.

LONDON—F. AGAR, 11 &amp; 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.

S. G. STREET &amp; Co., Ltd., 20, Cornhill, GORDON &amp; GOSNOLD, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. 4.

S. C. BATES, HENRY &amp; Co., 31, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

S. C. BATES, HENRY &amp; Co., 31, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

S. C. BATES, HENRY &amp; Co., 31, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

S. C. BATES, HENRY &amp; Co., 31, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.



# Shipping.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR Marseilles & London.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
to	HONGKONG	from Colombo to	Marseilles (Brindisi)	London
Colombo		Marseilles & London	2 days earlier	1 day later
MARMORA.....10500	Mar. 21	(through steamer)	April 18	April 25
DELHI.....8000	April 4	(calling at Bombay)	May 2	May 9
DELHI.....8000	April 18	HIMALAYA.....7000	May 16	May 23
DELHI.....8000	May 2	MONGOLIA.....10000	May 30	June 6
DELHI.....8000	May 16	INDIA.....8000	June 13	June 21
DELHI.....8000	May 30	VICTORIA.....6500	June 28	July 5
DELHI.....8000	June 13	BRITANNIA.....6500	July 12	July 19
DELHI.....8000	June 27	SCOTLAND.....10000	July 26	Aug. 2
DELHI.....8000	July 11	CHINA.....8000	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
DELHI.....8000	July 25	MOLDAVIA.....10000	Aug. 23	Aug. 30
DELHI.....8000	Aug. 8	HIMALAYA.....7000	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	about	about
MANILA.....4500	March 25	May 11
BOHNE.....4500	April 8	May 25
KORE.....7000	May 6	June 22
JAPAN.....4500	May 20	June 6
SUMATRA.....4500	June 3	June 19
NAMUR.....7000	July 1	Aug. 17
SARDINIA.....7000	July 15	Aug. 31
NUBIA.....6000	Aug. 12	Sept. 28
SYRIA.....7000	Sept. 2	Oct. 18

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Rhodes.

Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars, Apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

2221.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA

COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE CO.'S S.S.

For

LEAVING

\* JOSHIN MARU, { TAMSUI, Via SWATOW, } SUNDAY, 22nd

Capt. H. S. SUTHER, { AND AMOY, } Mar., at 9 a.m.

\* DAUIN MARU, { TAMSUI, Via SWATOW, } SUNDAY, 29th

Capt. I. SAKURAI, { AND AMOY, } Mar., at 10 a.m.

\* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Ample.

Unvalued Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

357

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

Via

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.

Tons.

Captains.

To Sail.

\* KUMERIC.....6232

Cowley.....14th May, 1908

\* SHAWMUT.....8906

E. V. Roberts.....30th May

\* TREMONT.....8906

T. W. Garlick.....18th June

\* Cargo only.

\* Passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

\* The Twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior

Accommodation for First and Second-Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laund.

Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

Dodwell & Co., Limited, 33,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

GENERAL AGENTS.

# Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

'GLEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship Glenelg having arrived

from the above ports, Consignees of

Cargo by her are hereby informed that

their Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment

will be sorted out, marked by mark, and

delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Inst.,

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Damaged Packages must be left in

the Godowns, where they will be examined

on the 18th Inst., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if not pre-

sented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, March 12, 1908. 403

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

SHANGHAI.

THE Co.'s Steamship Forester having

arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that Goods will be landed into

the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at

Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Claims must be sent to the Office of the

Undersigned before Noon, on the 20th

March, 1908, or they will not be re-

cognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected,

and any Goods remaining in the Godowns

after the 20th March, 1908, will be subject

to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, March 13, 1908. 412

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER TOURANE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON

or S. S. Cherbourg and Matanzas; from

BOREDAUX or S. S. Cherbourg; from

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# BREASTING THE WAVES.

A Thirty Mile Swim.

Captain Carlisle D. Graham, of Wilmington,

Del., who is famed as the "hero of

Niagara," because of his feat in passing

through the rapids and whirlpool of the

Falls in a cask back in July, 1886, is

planning another long swim, says an Eastern

exchange. He intends to start at Niagara

Falls and swim down the St. Lawrence

River, crossing Lake Ontario, thirty-six

miles away, his final landing place being

designated as Montreal. That will mean a

total of 300 miles to cover, and he intends

to average about ten hours a day in the

water, covering approximately fifteen miles

in the time.

During the crossing of the lake, however,

Captain Graham reckons that he will have

to be in the water for twenty hours. He

will start training in June, and, though 57

years old, he is confident that he will be

able to negotiate the full distance.

"The start will be made," says Captain

Graham, "from a point about half a mile

below the Falls. I shall wear a rubber

life preserver, and a boat will accompany

me. I must pass through the Niagara

whirlpool and four rapids in my swim.

Two of these rapids will prove a great

undertaking. One of them, the Log Squ,

near Cornwall, Ont., is six miles long, and

the Lachine Rapids, in the St. Lawrence

River, are still worse. The boat is not to

join me until I reach Lewiston, which is

seven miles from the Falls.

From Youngstown, N. Y., I shall start

my thirty-six-mile swim across Lake

Ontario. I dread that, not because of the

distance, but because the lake is very rough

so much of the time. It will probably take

me twenty hours to get across, and I shall

have to stay in the water and keep apart

from the boat all that time, otherwise my

swim would be broken.

While in the water I will be fed on bread

and other liquid nourishment. If I

succeed in crossing Lake Ontario without

breaking my swim I shall proceed down

the lake from Toronto until I reach King-

ston. Here I shall enter the St. Lawrence

River, and passing through the Thousand

Islands, I shall make my way to Montreal,

the end of my trip. I should like to make

the swim in thirty days. If things go as I

hope I shall make an attempt to swim the

English Channel. Although I have been

abroad forty-two times I have never tried it."

Mr. Morse, ex-president of the Bank

of North America, has again been indicted

(reconspiracy) touching the North America's

transactions.

Dentistry.

DR. HARRY FONG,

AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.

ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved

Appliances.

51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1878

SIEN TING

Surgeon Dentist,

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

26

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

每日半

THE CHINESE MAIL

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